

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 15

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ourives. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 3, Travessa de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m., and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 5 p.m.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N. B.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaita.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattede. *Rugby services*: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.
E. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching 7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting at 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.
J. W. TARBOUT, Pastor.
Residence: Rua do Príncipe Imperial No. 18.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Lapa. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m.; Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Alva, No. 129. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock, p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua do Monte Alegre No. 34.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 11:30 p.m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 89, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays, and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Singers free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.
THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.
BRI FISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscribers are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through *Arco*: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a.m., and arrives at Barra da Piraia 7:25 a.m. Rio 6:25 a.m. and Lapa (terminus) at 7:55 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. and arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 8:45 a.m. Entre Rio train leaves at 10:25 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:45. *Downward*, train leaves Barra at 5:15 a.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:25. *Downward*, train leaves Barra at 5:50 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 7:00 a.m. and Porto Novo at 7:50 a.m. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 8:45 and the Central train at 8 p.m.
Limited Express, leaves Rio at 7 a.m. and arrives at Barra at 10:45. Entre Rio at 11:25 a.m. and arrives at Barra at 6:50 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Rio at 11:30 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:15 p.m. From Entre Rio train leaves at 5:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:25. *Downward*, train leaves Barra at 5:50 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 7:00 a.m. and Porto Novo at 7:50 a.m.
Merid Train, leaves Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. 3:15 and 5:20 p.m. first goes to Entre Rio arriving at 8:05 p.m. second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 5:55 p.m., and third to Barra arriving at 7:25. *Downward*, train leaves Barra at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra at 5:17 and Rio at 5:30 p.m. leave Barra at 4 a.m. and 5:30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a.m. and 12:15 p.m., and leave Barra at 5:10 a.m. every Friday.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 1 a.m. *Downward*, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 12:15 and Rio at 1:30 a.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. *Downward*, train leaves S. Paulo at 6:40 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:08 p.m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II. line.
LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:15 p.m., arriving at 10:41 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. *Downward*, leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m. and 3:05 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. For Macaré train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 12:25 a.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:25 p.m. From Niterói train leaves at 5 a.m. and 7:08 p.m. From Macaré train leaves at 5 a.m. and 7:08 p.m. arriving at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 1:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça de D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.
CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m., and 2, 4, and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. and at 2 and 5:30 p.m. on weekdays.
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II. railway at 6:20 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and weekdays, arriving at Petropolis at 9:47 and 7:25. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II. railway to the Northern line. STRAMERS for Petropolis leave the Largo da Pádua at 4 p.m. on weekdays, and 7 a.m. on Sundays and holidays, arriving at 6:45 and 9:15. *Downward*, trains leave Petropolis at 6:30 and 7:30 a.m. and at 3:30 p.m. weekdays and at 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

Librarias, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passado No. 48.
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 82, Rua do Ouvidor.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cont. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LECTURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 71, Rua Mariz de Albuquerque; Office: 57, Rua do Hospício from 12 to 3 p.m. Telephone 115.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1^a de Março, No. 94, from 10 to 1 p.m., and 4 to 6 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 16, Botafogo.

Hotels.

ALLEN'S HOTEL.
No. 6 Rua Humaita (Largo dos Leões).
ALBERT ALLEN, Proprietor.
Good accommodation for families.
Telephone 1531.
CARSON'S HOTEL.
160, RUA DO CATTETE.
WILLIAM D. CARSON, Proprietor.
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HAROLD JOSÉ HAMPSHIRE.
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This hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and convalescents, and for the treatment of rheumatism, bronchitis, asthma, intermittent fever, etc. Board and baths 18 per diem. Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 7800. Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at
No. 1 Largo do Paço.

HOTEL LEUENROTH.
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(Province of Rio de Janeiro).
CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.
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MURRAY'S FAMILY HOTEL,
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JOHN F. MURRAY, Proprietor.
Information kindly given by
Messrs. Crashley & Co. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.
Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1, Praça D. Pedro II.
Telephone No. 2049.

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Rua da Alfandega, 83.

CRASHLEY & Co.,
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Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American newspapers and periodicals. Agents for
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Views of Rio and neighbourhood.
Orders received for Scientific and other books.
Agents for Longwell's Rubber Stamps.
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Business Founded 1795.
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RIO DE JANEIRO

After a march of an hour we reached the summit of the mountain, where there is a small house for the employés of the signal station, and where the most beautiful and splendid panorama was opened to our eyes. The view which is there enjoyed is indescribable. In the foreground, at the foot of the hill, the city of Desterro, with the beautiful suburbs of Matto Grosso, Olerias and Praia de Fôra, ornamented with brightly shining buildings, spotted here and there with verdant gardens, living hedges, coffee orchards, and meadows, forming an agreeable contrast of colors. In the harbor, large vessels and small boats, some at anchor and others sailing in various directions.

In the middle ground the peninsula that separates the two bays of Santa Catharina; the vast plain extending between the white beaches of Barreiros and Praia Comprida, with sufficient extent for the founding of a great city; the village of Estreito; the towns of S. José, S. Miguel, Biguassú and the Santo Antonio and Ribeirão districts, kissed by the waters of the double bay; to the north, to the south and to the west, in all directions, white houses bordering the sea, surrounded by the dark green orange and coffee orchards. In all directions lovely bays, estuaries, points, small islands, promontories and rivulets.

In the distance, to the westward, an ocean of mountain ranges and hills; the Taboleiro range behind which flows the Cubatão river; the Cambriella, and the Boa Vista range, on the road to Lages. To the south, the Cavallos and Sirirí hills, the plains of Arassatuba and Massambú. To the north, the S. Miguel and Caieira ranges. Further away to the north the Armação da Piedade, Palmas, Macucos, the Zimbro and Tijucas Grande ranges, covering from Garopava to this last point a magnificent view of nearly 60 miles, forming altogether an effect so full of grandeur that it is impossible to describe. To the east of the Antão hill are seen the parishes of Trindade, Tres-pontes, Sacco dos Limões, Rio Tavares, Pinajubás, Sacco Grande, Itacoroby, Morro da Cruz, and the azure ocean in the distance, breaking into spray upon the rocks and beaches of Rio Tavares and Armação.

When the ecstatic spectator regards from the heights of the Antão hill so many of nature's marvels, he becomes possessed with a bursting enthusiasm, and can not but feel the contrast offered by a region so rich in natural gifts, to the poverty and inertness of man, to whom the Divine Providence has confided this country, victim of official, political, religious (in the words of a thinker), and economical deceptions.

Were any English or American capitalist to visit the locality, which overlooks a port so frequented by coasting steamers, half-way between Rio and Montevideo, and to behold the mean and condemnable disregard with which it is treated, he would certainly form a very unfavourable opinion of the Brazilian capitalists and nation, which do not know how to appreciate their own property.

VOYAGER.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Montevideo telegrams of the 14th advise that the Crédito Nacional company had negotiated a loan for £5,000 with the English Bank and another for \$1,000,000 with the Banco Nacional.

—Telegrams dated on the 14th from Buenos Aires state that work had been commenced on the petroleum wells at Mendoza; that the government proposed to establish an official journal and that Sr. Costa had been appointed governor of Buenos Aires.

—A telegram published here on the 13th states that important deposits (*gisings*) of gold and silver had been discovered in the province of S. Luiz, Argentine Republic. The Argentines will want all the gold and silver they can find for some time yet.

—The foreign creditors of the Argentine Republic will be pleased to learn that a telegram published in *O País* here on the 11th inst. states that the Argentine government had authorized the director Ferrari to construct the proposed Opera house at Buenos Aires, and had conceded \$4,000,000 for the purpose.

—Eight years ago Buenos Aires was given a fresh start. The national government relieved her of all indebtedness and, unencumbered by service on foreign debts, the fair province in the last eight years might have presented a picture of dazzling prosperity, but for mismanagement of finances and political corruption. The La Plata authorities are able to show the people half a dozen brick and mortar monuments, among the granite of Europe, an unfinished harbor, a few hundred miles of railway mismanaged and profitless, and a public debt of about one hundred million dollars. This is a melancholy inventory, but what is far worse, all the taxes have been doubled and trebled during the last eight years, and to-day if the cup of woe to the brim, the government have the audacity to again increase the valuation of land to extort more money from the farmers.—Buenos Aires *Standard*, March 21.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The São Paulo Gas Co. has reduced its charge to 240 reis per cubic metre.

—The new president of São Paulo, Barão de Jaguair, entered upon the duties of his office on the 11th inst.

—The elections in Ceará to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Paula Pessoa are to be held on May 20th.

—The February receipts of the Macaé custom house amounted to 42,790\$136, against 72,145\$872 in the same month of last year.

—The water supply of Campinas having become insufficient and contaminated, Engineer Paula Souza has offered to obtain a provisional supply in 10 days.

—The sanitary authorities in Santos have been flushing the drains with water mixed with phenic acid, corrosive sublimate and sulphate of iron.

—The municipality of Alegrete, province of Rio Grande do Sul, has seven-tenths of a man per square kilometre, but it had 569 voters in 1887.

—A credit of 40,000\$ has been opened in the sub-treasury at São Paulo for the erection of two more *hospedarias* for the reception of immigrants.

—The Maranhão provincial assembly adjourned on the 9th, but the president of the province refuses to sanction the provincial budget and police laws.

—The average temperature in the shade at São Paulo in March was 75.5° Fahr., the maximum being 88.9° and the minimum 56.5°. The rainfall measured 96.8 millimetres.

—Three individuals, a Brazilian, Frenchman and Portuguese, are under prosecution in Pará for passing counterfeit 200\$ notes. The trade in counterfeit money on the Amazon seems to be an extensive one.

—There were 5,287 immigrant arrivals at the São Paulo *hospedaria* in March, of which 1,955 came voluntarily, 1,212 under the auspices of the general government and 3,020 under those of the Sociedade Promotora.

—The president of São Paulo opened a further credit of 30,000\$ on the 10th for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers of Santos and Campinas, making a total of 80,000\$ thus far expended on his own responsibility.

—The municipal chamber of Petropolis has been informed by the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro that the cemetery there can not be enlarged without permission of the provincial assembly. The decision is correct; no one goes to Petropolis to be buried.

—It would be interesting to know why the municipal councils throughout the country are passing votes of thanks to Dr. Frontin for completing a lot of ditches in six days in order to increase the water supply of Rio. Would it not be better for them to do something for their own towns?

—According to the *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 9th there is a shameful complication at S. João de Matipó, Minas Geraes. Some of the taxpayers are vexed by all sorts of demands, while others pay no taxes at all. Perhaps the vexed ones are opposed to the powers that be.

—The growth of Bataies, São Paulo, is something surprising. In February there were 14 births and 23 deaths, and in March 18 births and 36 deaths. If the government does not soon import a few Italians for the place, Bataies will soon be among the things that were.

—According to the correspondence published in the *Journal* of the 10th, there has been a military question at Cuyahá, Mato Grosso. Some officers considered themselves insulted by an article published in a journal and granted the editor four days for publishing an apology. The editor came down the tree and the blood-thirsty militaries were pacified.

—On the 5th inst. it was decreed that the 1st cavalry corps of Niteroy should be increased to 4 squadrons. In the same city two new battalions of infantry have been created. The Argentines need not become alarmed; this increase of soldiers is all composed of national guards, or company and regimental officers. There is probably not a private in the town.

—There were public prayers and a street procession in Campinas on the 4th for the purpose of procuring divine aid to overcome the epidemic. It is safe to affirm that the first result was a large increase in the number of patients. These senseless processions and assemblages, which contribute to spread contagion, ought to be rigorously prohibited. The Lord helps those who help themselves.

—The city of Niteroy has been suffering severely for want of water during the past summer, and equally so since the late rains. Although the reservoir is full and water is running to waste, the authorities are too lazy and negligent to keep the water mains clean. The people are therefore compelled to buy water at considerable cost, while the public functionary lives comfortably at public expense!

—The government has sent a medical commission with ambulances, beds, etc., to Campinas for the relief of those stricken with fever.

—Campus, province of Rio de Janeiro, broke out with a torch-light procession on the night of the 2nd in honor of Dr. Frontin, the Brazilian Lesseps.

—The servant of a gentleman, living at Macacos, near Rio, put a baby in a bath on the 12th without trying the temperature. The baby is a cherubino now, and the servant has disappeared.

—The receipts of cotton and sugar at Pernambuco during March were:

	1889	1888
Sugar..... bags	113,622	224,158
Cotton..... sacks	30,598	33,891

—Deputy Andrade Figueira, the Brazilian representative at the Montevideo juridical conference, arrived at Santos on the 10th. He paid a visit to all the hospitals, and then set out for São Paulo and his home at Barra Mansa.

—According to extracts from a letter published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* on the 13th, the Brazilian army of observation sent to Mato Grosso will all be pretty soon either in the hospital, or in Bahia. The author is said to be an officer of the force.

—According to the *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 13th at a place called Socorro, in the province of S. Paulo, there is a citizen who combines the duties of priest, of a political chief and of a quack doctor. Socorro wants an attack of yellow fever to clear its vitiated atmosphere.

—A journal published in Monte Alegre, Minas Geraes, states that a dancing bear that was being exhibited near that town, succeeded in removing his muzzle, killed his master and took to the woods. The animal was killing many hogs, and the inhabitants were to organize a hunt to kill him. Later avails contradict the statement, as to the man-slaughter.

—Dr. Figueiredo de Magalhães says the Campinas epidemic is *ictero-hemorrhagica*, and Dr. Arnanjo Góes says it is genuine yellow fever. If now the two doctors will do their best to overcome the disease, whatever it may be, and keep out of the newspapers in the meantime, the public will be under many obligations.

—Srs. Rheinantz & Co., of Rio Grande do Sul intended to establish a stearine candle factory, but the special tariff granted the province killed the scheme, and the building, with exquisite irony, has been offered the government. The purpose of the offer is clear; the building will serve as an asylum for indigent Rio Grande manufacturers.

—An Italian colonist at Bom Jesus de Minas, on the boundary between Minas Geraes and São Paulo, recently appealed to the Italian legation here for protection. The appeal was at once laid before the minister of foreign affairs, who referred it to his colleague of agriculture, who in turn applied to the inspector-general of colonization for information. Before the answer gets back the poor colonist will probably wish he were dead.

—We regret to note that nine eight residents of Serra, Minas Geraes, have drawn up a formal protest against the Loyo contract for the new Minas Inn. They do not affirm it to be unfavorable to the province, but appear to be indignant because the premier's father-in-law has received recognition from the province. It is probable, however, that no blood will be shed, and even more probable that the money will be greatly accepted.

—All these horrors come from Minas Geraes: a rejected snort killed his happier rival in the wife's arms; a father killed his son with a club, because he had not caught a horse he was sent after; a child complained that he was hungry, whereupon his father split his head in half; and, to conclude, an ill-treated wife cut off her husband's head with a hatchet. It may be noted that all the above is contained in the *Journal de Commercio* of the 2nd inst.

—The minister of agriculture went up to visit the Rodrigo Silva colony, at Barbacena, on the 7th, and found everything lovely and prosperous. The goose hung extremely high. He ordered the building of a church and the execution of other improvements, and then questioned the colonists, who all affirmed themselves satisfied. Thus the official report. The beggars were apparently kept out of sight, and the discontented made happy for the moment. Of course, it was all humbug and deception—as everyone knows full well.

—The Red Cross steamer *Clement*, which arrived at Pará on the 18th ult., brought out some locomotives for that place which were shipped by Charles Miller, the individual caught counterfeiting Brazilian currency in Brooklyn. It was reported to the Pará police that a lot of counterfeit money was concealed in the boilers of these locomotives, whereupon the steamer was detained several days before any discharge of cargo was permitted, and the passengers were subjected to every annoyance. It appears not to have occurred to the police that the suspected bootleggers might be at their leisure. The same steamer also brought out the machinery for hoisting the projected artesian wells in Ceará, all of which had to suffer through this stupid delay.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The February receipts of the Sobral railway, of Ceará, a government line, amounted to 1,318\$430.

—The Paulista line has made arrangements to transport 90,000 litres of water a day from Valinhos to Campinas.

—The subscription to the new capital of the Sapucahy railway, 30,000 shares, was closed on the 5th and the whole amount was taken.

—The December receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line were 124,335\$450 and the expenses 42,275\$590, leaving a surplus of 82,059\$860.

—The March traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 455,044\$120, of which 107,449\$800 from passengers and 347,594\$40 from merchandise.

—On the 11th inst. the Sorocabana railway extension to Botucatu was opened for traffic, and the formal inauguration is expected on the 19th or 20th inst.

—The receipts of the Macaé and Campos railway for the years 1887 and 1888 were 1,300,987\$834 and 1,789,083\$310 respectively. For the first quarter of 1888 and the same time in 1889 receipts were 295,105\$620 and 490,438\$720 respectively.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 13th says the axle of the driving wheel on the morning train of the Corcovado railway broke on the 12th, but that a serious accident was avoided by the action of the brakes. The passengers were obliged however to make the trip on foot.

—The S. Paulo railways certainly make a good show. The Paulista [West of S. Paulo] declared a dividend of 16\$200 per share for the latter half of 1888, the Mogiana 15\$300 and the Rio Claro 15\$. These represent 16 1/5, 15 3/10 and 15 per cent. per annum respectively.

—On the 7th the D. Pedro II railway declined to receive some 300 immigrants from Ceará bound to plantations in the interior because all the spare carriages were destined for visitors to the races at the Derby Club. A sportsman is therefore preferred to an immigrant by the government railway.

—Telegrams published here on the 6th state that the Western of S. Paulo (Paulista) railway and navigation company had decided to issue 2,750,000\$ in shares to complete the capital of 20,000,000\$, and that the shares would be distributed among the present shareholders in the proportion of one new share to seven of the old.

—According to a S. Paulo journal at the meeting of the shareholders of the Mogiana railway held on the 7th it was decided to enter into treaty with the Paulista company for a purchase of the latter line, or of suitable sections, for which purposes shares are to be issued, or loans domestic or foreign negotiated. The net revenue at the Mogiana road for the latter half of 1888 is stated to have been 764,382\$828, out of which a dividend of 15\$300 per share was paid, 53,349\$534 was carried to reserve fund, which now stands at 346,431\$607, and 4,125\$828 is carried forward.

—The daily press is full of complaints as to bad management on the Leopoldina railway. Wagons of the D. Pedro II line are detained for days at the junction because the Leopoldina is short of wagons, and the warehouses are said to be over-full of coffee and merchandise awaiting shipment. It is charged that a part of the delay is caused by an attempt on the part of the Leopoldina company to oblige shippers to use their recently opened Sumidouro branch, which would cut off the D. Pedro II traffic, but the directors say the delay is caused by want of rolling stock and that this will be shortly corrected.

S. PAULO AND RIO RAILWAY.

The *Diário Popular* of S. Paulo prints the following figures showing the results of the working of this company for the latter half of 1888:

Receipts.....	843,768\$880
Expenses.....	389,393 813
Balance.....	454,405\$067

equal to a dividend of 8.52 per cent. per annum. After the necessary deduction for reserve fund there remains 426,600\$, and as one-half of any excess over 8 per cent. belongs to the government, this should received 13,902\$533. The net profit was divided as follows:

Dividend at 7% per annum.....	373,275\$000
Government.....	13,902 533
Reserve fund.....	4,443 750

391,621\$283

leaving a balance of 62,783\$784 available for the sinking fund of the loan and the next year's reserve fund. The former will receive 39,094\$400 and the latter 22,789\$384, which says the *Diário Popular*, guarantees 7 per cent. to the holders of original shares.

At the same time we may mention that on the 11th inst. the *Journal de Commercio* says the government had authorized the payment of 26,438\$651, balance of interest guarantee up to June 30th, 1888.

Journal do Commercio, April 9th.

SANTOS AND JUNDIAHY (S. PAULO) RAILWAY.

The receipts, expenses and balances, fractions disregarded, of the Santos and Jundiahy railway for the past three years were as follows:

	receipts	expenses	balances
1886	6,799,226\$	2,938,847\$	3,860,379\$
1887	6,378,976	2,881,919	3,497,057
1888	6,800,781	2,417,684	4,383,097

The balance for 1888 at exchange at par is equal to 493,098. 9. 4 and represents a net revenue of 18.6 per cent. per annum on the guaranteed capital of 2,650,000, against 14.8 per cent. net for the preceding year. So large a balance is the better appreciable when we consider that from July 1st the company, under the decision of the government, ceased to collect the freight corresponding to the 11 kilometres formerly added to the real distance in compensation for the crossing of the *serra*.

Although traffic was greatly developed in 1888, the considerable increase in the net revenue is due in large part to the advance in exchange, which caused in preceding years a charge of 1,600,000\$ for converting the currency and during the last semester left a profit on the remittances.

During the last year the remittances to London reached 1,556,386. 8. 1, or 493,098. 9. 4 for account of revenue and the excess on account of material purchased.

Up to the middle of 1874 the interest guarantee was a charge upon the state, which under this head, including differences of exchange, advanced the company 6,277,866\$135. Through the division of half the net profits over 8 per cent. per annum, the state received up to the end of 1885 the sum of 573,486. 1. 9, or 55,042. 6. 11 more than the sterling value of the advance. Under the terms of the contract this division of profits will continue for the whole time during which the interest guarantee responsibility is in force.

It is interesting to note that, according to the fiscal engineer, it is sufficient, under the contract, that the net revenue be maintained at its present level for the government to have the right in 1890 to demand of the company a general reduction in tariffs of not less than 40 per cent.

COFFEE NOTES

In March the export of coffee to foreign markets from Desterra, Sta. Catharina, was 1,343 bags, and 100 bags was shipped eastwise.

An American exchange gets off this sphurism in reference to "wiping out" stock: "It is a wise dealer who knows how much coffee is in Brazil, when the figures vary with this liberality!" The same authority says: "So varying are the reports of stocks at the two ports (Rio and Santos) at any given time, that recently there was a difference of 323,000 bags between the highest and lowest reports of joint stocks at the two ports."

Regarding the arbitrary reduction in stock estimates here, Messrs. Skidley, Minford & Co., under date of February 23, express the following opinion: "The Brazilians are attempting to 'hum-dink' us by making uncalculated reductions in the stock of coffee at Rio. On December 1 the official stock of coffee in Rio was 'revised' by deducting 60,000 bags from the previously reported stock. On January 19 it was again 'revised' by deducting 50,000 bags more."

The *St. Louis Glycer* of February 21st furnishes the following figures showing the weight and value of coffee imported into the United States from South and Central America during 1888:

	lbs.	\$
Mexico	14,125,523	\$2,111,130
Central American states	30,980,831	4,507,165
British West Indies	—	953,593
Porto Rico	1,309,650	224,374
Hayti	14,806,487	1,711,529
San Domingo	136,530	25,412
Dutch West Indies	176,164	14,171
Brazil	249,179,011	33,400,595
Colombia	—	1,749,802
Venezuela	60,543,164	8,803,599

The *St. Louis Glycer* publishes figures for eleven years, which our space does not permit us to repeat. It will be seen from the above figures that in values near American countries furnished quite one-half of the coffee supply of the United States in 1888; an ominous feature for Brazil. The *Glycer* continues: "The above figures contain a full history of the imports of American coffee. One fact stands prominently forth, and it is worth remembering, that the Brazil imports are relatively less important than years ago. In 1888 Brazil supplied us with 240,000,000 pounds of coffee, and the imports from other American countries amounted to 130,000,000, or over one-third of the total supply. A glance at Venezuela shows how steady is the growth of the coffee industry in that country, and also explains how it is that so much O. G. Java is found in the markets of this country." Venezuela supplied the United States with 38,623,219 pounds in 1878, and 60,543,164 pounds in 1888.

LOCAL NOTES

The Villa Isabel zoological garden has just received an animal skin of 10,000\$.

The recent kermesse at Petropolis to obtain funds for the cathedral there produced 25,242\$805.

The minister of war has ordered a captive balloon from Europe to teach the cadets high and lofty tumbling.

Sr. Favilla Nunes, our chief statistician, persists in dividing his fellow countrymen to represent area, instead of area to represent men.

Capt. Senna, of the Port. lg. *Guadiana*, died at sea on March 13th. The first officer exposing his life, brought the vessel safely here. Is there no medal for Sr. Azevedo?

At the Paris exposition Brazilian coffee is to be sold at 10 centimes the cup, or say 34 rs. It costs 60 rs. in Rio for the same quantity, but it would not do to let the Parisians know this.

If any of our readers desire to see the total eclipse of the sun on December 22nd next, all they have to do is to get in the month of the Oyapock, in Brazilian territory, in due time. The *Journal* enforces the news.

According to *O Par* the minister of war has ordered the laboratory in the Rua Ivarista da Veiga and the powder factory at Estrella to be insured against fire. We wonder what companies will take the risks?

The minister of empire has turned over to his colleague at the department of agriculture Sr. Rey's plans for converting the Lagoa de Rodrigo de Freitas into a first-class suburb of Rio. Now let us see what Sr. Rodrigo will do with them.

The contract with Sr. Schneider for the construction of the new hospital at Juruja was signed on the 2nd. The materials used are to be bricks and iron, the building must be completed within a year, and the cost is estimated at 300,000\$.

A telegram dated on the 3rd from Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, states that 720 newly Italian immigrants had been sent back to Italy. The immigration question grows more complicated every day.

Sr. Jernymio Liques de Castro Souza, the inventor of the portable wire coffee-drying tables, will call at this office, or send us his address, we shall take much pleasure in placing a correspondence in his hands relating to his invention.

It is worth while being burnt to death in Opurim. A year after the burning of the Baquet theatre, a mass was said for the souls of the victims, who have probably been experimenting other fires during the interval.

On the 9th the *Gazeta de Noticias* acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Macé, province of Rio de Janeiro, complaining that counterfeit money was invading the district. With exchange at 28 d. for a paper *mil reis*, even counterfeit money must have some value.

The public prosecutor of Petropolis was requested to take a berth as a judge at Estrella, near the imperial city, but *ber-ber* scared him and he declined the position. Whereupon the government dismissed him from Petropolis, and a *cham* of the *Journal* did not suffice for his complaints.

On the 9th inst. a passenger on the *La Plata* from Montevideo for London, whose name is given as William A. Harley, died on board of *oceano perniciosa*. The port doctor promptly attended to the call made for his services but was unable to save the patient's life.

The Imperial National Association of Brazilian Artists has made Dr. Frunin an honorary member. The directory of the Bank-Makers' Bank also proposes to present him for shutting them out of the Derby Club. One can never be sure of happiness in this world.

A German named Dr. Muritz Herlegen who, with his wife, recently arrived here from New Zealand, killed himself at a bulging house on the Praia de Botafogo on the 9th inst. He appears to have been in want of money, and had telegraphed to relations in Germany for assistance. No answer being received, he shot himself through the heart.

The green-grocers' business seems profitable in Rio. On the night of the 9th inst. thieves broke into one of these shops in the Rua do Porto and the owner of the establishment claims to have lost 600\$ in paper, 400\$ in silver, 10 gold rings, 3 pairs of ear-rings, a watch and gold chain, 30 cuffs, 4 sheets, 4 shirts, 6 trousers, a coat, 50 handkerchiefs and 2 revolvers.

On the 7th a father took his son to the Santa Anna church and requested that the baby be baptised *Gladstone*. The priest refused, saying that Gladstone was the name of a Protestant; whereupon the father carried the baby to the Santo Antonio church where no objections were made, and the child is now dedicated to home rule by the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

The bishop of Rio de Janeiro has been appointed archbishop of Bahia.

Sr. Viellier, ex-vice-consul of Brazil at Valparaiso has been made *chevalier* of the Order of the Rose.

Barra Mansa may take the cake. A town that has doctors called Atanhuo and Symphoroso needs yellow fever.

The delay in replying to the minister of agriculture's questions about the water complication by the board of public works is attracting attention.

The *Journal* of the 12th says that a recently deceased Portuguese capitalist left 1,100,000\$ invested in Brazil. The heirs should avail of present rates of exchange.

The passages granted Ceará immigrants to the north and south by the steamers of the Brasileira navigation company in October, November, December and January amounted to 69,150\$300.

The international maritime congress which was to have assembled in Washington on the 17th inst., has been convoked for October 16th next. The United States has appointed some of the best hydrographers in the country as commissioners.

On the 9th inst. Srs. Buarque & Maia presented a new proposal to the government to supply the city with water within 10 months at a cost of 3,404,000\$. In this sum is included the necessary amounts for purchasing the rights of land owners.

The experts appointed to examine the damage done the gas works by the recent fire value this at 42,104\$586, of which 5,650\$ represent damage to furniture. That final six *re*s show how scrupulously exact Brazilian experts can be, when they lay themselves out for exactness.

It is to be noted that *ber-ber* is now rapidly increasing in this city, principally among the naval recruits from the northern provinces. There were 10 deaths from this mysterious disease in January, 18 in February, 50 in March and 29 in the first eleven days of April.

L'Étoile du Sud on the 6th says in reference to this *furor* about Dr. Frunin and his water supply: "But the Brazilian temperament loves extremes. The people have rendered to an engineer, who has just finished a work, useful without doubt, and prompt, but of which there are an infinity of examples, the same honors as those of a victorious general who has saved his country."

On the 13th rumors were current that Sr. Antonio Pralvo would leave the ministry—ill health being the cause—and take a trip to Europe. Sr. Andrade Figueira, who has just returned from representing Brazil at the Montevideo international congress, it is said, will take whichever portfolio becomes vacant. Probably foreign affairs will be the vacant seat.

Barão de Pacheco, who had been the tutor of Princes Pedro and Augusto, died on the 8th inst. The deceased was a doctor, but through his virtues, by the aversity of his character and his great learning, the Emperor chose him as the tutor for his grand-sons. He was the literary delegate of the Sacramento parish, a member of the council of public instruction of this city, a pro-tem general inspector of the same service, and the rector of the day-school of the Imperial College of D. Pedro II.

There is official authority for denying a report that the Emperor is to visit the River Plate. His Majesty has not the slightest intention of being subjected to the quarantine imposed on passengers from Rio, nor does he propose to submit to the possibility of having his voyage back interrupted by orders of River Plate steamer agencies. Why not send Sr. Ferreira Vianna? A month or so in a lazaretto would make him acquainted with peculiarities that his staff of doctors will never teach him.

We notice that the establishment of the imperial military school has furnished some enthusiasm for the local press. We fail to see the reason. Gratuitous education to the children of officers killed in battle is worthy of praise, but this school is to receive any boy. A military school with day scholars, who arrive in the morning and leave at night, is utterly incomprehensible. Either a law ought to be submitted to strict discipline, or refused admission, at a military academy. The new military academy scheme is likely to prove a source of income to numerous professors, but for real military purposes it will be worse than useless.

As the minister of agriculture was ill he did not take part in the *feito*. On the 9th the commandant of the fire department, his adjutant, Dr. Macedo Soares, a criminal judge, Dr. Bellort Vieira and Major Valladares, these two experts, and clerk Alven, all went out to examine the damage done the gas works by the recent fire. Sr. Briskun showed his guests over the establishment and then gave them a lunch, at which divers toasts were drunk. The experts adjourned their examination of the premises to the 10th so as not to have their decision influenced by such gracious hospitalities. The building is insured in Belgian companies.

II. B. M.'s gunboat *Acorn* arrived here on the 11th from Assuicion.

Sr. Joaquim da Costa Ramalho Ortigo, a prominent member of the Portuguese colony here, died of heart disease on the 12th inst.

The entries for the grand prize of the Derby Club to be run for on July 14th were closed on the 12th. Twenty-eight horses are entered of which 18 are English, 8 French and 2 natives. The prize is 100,000 francs.

A S. Paulo correspondent of the *Journal* writes under date of the 9th that although the doctors are engaged in a lively dispute as to the cause of the epidemics in the province, he attributes them to the degeneration of breathable air, due to the importation of small-pox, diphtheria, typhoid, etc., through the 150,000 immigrants which have recently passed over the railways, and to the filthiness (*anti-limpeza*) of some populations (*etc*) that expect everything from the government. If 150,000 immigrants can contaminate the atmosphere of the province of S. Paulo, the outlook is not cheerful.

The stupid custom of firing crackers, rockets, etc., in the streets was almost the cause of a disaster on the evening of the 9th. Some young vagabonds were amusing themselves with fireworks near the war arsenal when some one cried "fire!" The military apprentices, mostly young fools, are quartered in the arsenal and hearing the cry came tumbling down the steps of their barracks in a panic. The fire department was also sent for, and altogether the young rascals who originated the scare caused considerable excitement. It was fortunately a false alarm and no accidents were reported.

BIRTH.

On the 12th instant, at São Paulo, the wife of George D. Estill, of a son.

FINANCIAL NOTES

As some £20,000,000 are available through the conversion of the British consols, why does not the Brazilian government raise another loan?

The province of Mato Grosso wants to raise 200,000\$ at 6 per cent. to pay off 8 per cent. stock. Is this another chance for Sr. Loyo?

The directors of the water works company at Parã have proposed an increase of capital to 1,500,000\$ and an extraordinary assembly is to be held to consider the question.

The Industrial de Oleos company of this city and the Villa Nova company have agreed to combine their business. Oil-pressing and soap-making is their trade.

The Pernambuco navigation company has raised a loan at Pernambuco for 800,000\$, to consolidate debt and purchase new material, at 92½ per cent. The rate of interest is not furnished by the exchange from which we take the item, but it is stated that the Banco Internacional took 550,000\$ of the nominal value.

A telegram received by the Rio branch on the 8th announced that the directors of the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, would propose a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, to carry £35,000 to reserve fund and to carry forward £12,500. With this addition, the reserve fund will stand at £360,000.

According to a telegram published here on the 12th the president of the province of Espírito Santo had called for tenders for the water supply and drainage of the city of Victoria, the capital. The telegram states that the province guarantees 4 per cent. per annum; that the capital required is 450,000\$ and 12 per cent. per annum may be immediately wanted upon the investment.

We extract the following from the balance sheet of the Petropolitana mill, dated on 31st December last:

Mill, etc., and repairs	2,011,760\$562
New buildings	2,535,106 974
New machinery	1,221,104 390
Expense of loan	211,261 580
Sundry debtors	252,218 173
Gowls, raw and manufactured	744,463 550
and on the other side:	
Capital	2,000,000 000
Debitures	2,000,000 000
Obligations payable	2,094,603 640
Sinking fund	100,000 000
Reserve fund	25,545 590
Sundry creditors	172,824 095
Workmen	107,168 700
Profit and loss	68,396 234
The total revenue, including rent of workmen's dwellings, in 1888 was 334,985\$520, which with 123,993\$804 carried over from 1887 produced 458,978\$524. This was distributed as follows:	
Expenses	214,194\$250
Dividends	160,000 000
Reserve fund	16,388 040
Carried forward	68,396 234
	458,978\$524

WEEKLY SUMMARY.		April 13
Shipments for United States during the week.	do	49,000 boxes
Sailing clearances for the United States.	do	11,000 "
Steamer clearances do (2)		35,000 "
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere		10,700 "
Freights by steamer		30 1/2 %
do sail		
Stemmers loading for United States.		3
Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2d hands		275,000 lb
Sales for United States during week		20,000 "
do Europe		10,000 "
Shipments to United States this		40,000 "
do Europe		20,000 "
Market first of Average		\$3700
Steamers loading for United States		

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 13th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$	Jan - July	5	Apollon	20 \$-1,000\$	955\$-100	955\$-100 - 956\$-000
119,600	do	4	Gold Loan 1883	1,000\$	1,080\$	1,080\$ - 1,085\$ - 000
19,835,300	Apr - Oct	4 1/2	do 1879	1,000	1,080\$	1,080\$ - 1,085\$ - 000
35,479,500	Quarterly	5	City of Rio de Janeiro	1,000	1,080\$	1,080\$ - 1,085\$ - 000

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
287,900\$	Jan - July	6-8	Alagoas	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
8,011,300	do	6-7	Amazonas	1,000\$	81 1/2	81 1/2
206,300	do	7	Bahia	1,000\$	101 1/2	101 1/2
30,800	do	7	Ceara	1,000\$	101 1/2	101 1/2
159,000	Jan - July	5-6	Estado do Rio de Janeiro	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
58,600	Jan - July	6-8	Goias	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
1,294,200	do	6-8	Maranhão	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
773,850	do	6-8	Mato Grosso	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
730,600	Jan - July	6-8	Minas Geraes	1,000\$	100 1/2	100 1/2
7,881,000	do	5-7	Pernambuco	1,000\$	101 1/2	101 1/2
159,000	do	5-7	Piauí	1,000\$	101 1/2	101 1/2
8,081,500	Jan - July	6	Rio de Janeiro	200\$-500\$	98 1/2	98 1/2
27,800	do	6	Rio Grande do Norte	1,000\$	98 1/2	98 1/2
3,206,812	Jan - July	6	Rio Grande do Sul	1,000\$	98 1/2	98 1/2
134,000	do	7	Santa Catharina	1,000\$	98 1/2	98 1/2
1,530,000	Jan - July	7	S. Paulo	100\$	93 1/2	93 1/2
500,000	do	7	S. Paulo	100\$	93 1/2	93 1/2
731,400	do	6-7	Serpe	100\$	93 1/2	93 1/2

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
745,100\$	June - Dec	5	Brazil	100\$	98 1/2	98 1/2
6,145,799	Jan - July	6	Credito Real do Brazil	100\$	75 1/2	75 1/2
1,243,100	do	6	do	100\$	81 1/2	81 1/2
5,305,300	Apr - Oct	6	Credito Real do S. Paulo	100\$	84 1/2	84 1/2
6,401,000	May - Nov	7	do	100\$	69 1/2	69 1/2

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000\$	May - Nov	8	Rangeton	200\$	185\$	185\$
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Carrington	200	188	188
1,024,600	Jan - July	6 1/2	Juiz de Fora and Fiat	200	170	170
15,279,800	Apr - Oct	6 1/2	Leopoldina	200	185	185
4,432,800	do	6 1/2	do	200	185	185
290,000	Jan - July	7	Maracá	100	90 1/2	90 1/2
4,400,000	Apr - Oct	7	Oeste de Minas	200	90 1/2	90 1/2
375,000	do	7	Rio das Flores	100	90 1/2	90 1/2
1,600,000	Feb - Aug	7	S. Isabel do Rio Preto	200	200	200
4,370,000	Jan - July	6	do gold	150	80	80
6,679,800	Jan - Sept	6	Somabana	200	435	435
4,180,000	Apr - Oct	7	União Valenciana	200	—	—
650,000	Feb - Aug	7	do	200	—	—
439,886	Jan - July	6	Carris Urbanos	300	190	190
811,300	do	7	do	100	195 1/2	195 1/2
458,850	Feb - Aug	7	Niterohy	200	91 1/2	91 1/2
347,000	Apr - Oct	8	Pernambuco	200	195	195
250,000	Jan - July	8	S. Paulo and S. Amaro	200	—	—
1,377,300	May - Nov	8	Ferry	100	105 1/2	105 1/2
225,000	Jan - July	8 1/2	Paulista	200	200	200
500,000	Feb - Aug	7 1/2	Brachy	100	85 1/2	85 1/2
784,000	Apr - Oct	8	Pimenta	200	190	190
1,500,000	Jan - July	6 1/2	Quibanda	200	184	184
200,000	Mar - Sept	6 1/2	Rio Branco	200	—	—
100,000	Jan - July	8	Heriberto	200	—	—
400,000	May - Nov	7	Barr Fim	200	190	190
1,000,000	Jan - July	7 1/2	Brazil Industrial	200	195	195
763,000	Apr - Oct	7 1/2	Quibanda	200	190	190
588,000	do	7	Confiança Industrial	200	200	200
300,000	do	7	Pão Grande	200	200	200
2,000,000	do	7	Petropolis	200	92 1/2	92 1/2
380,000	do	7	Rink	200	195	195
430,000	Jan - Dec	7	S. João	200	100	100
250,000	Mar. Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	—	—
200,000	Apr - Oct	8	S. José d'El Rey [gold]	100	85 1/2	85 1/2
30,800	Apr - Oct	8	MISCELLANEOUS	200	210	210
4,000,000	do	7 1/2	Candelaria (church)	200	92 1/2	92 1/2
100,000	do	7 1/2	Companhia de Esportes, gold	100	195	195
300,000	Jan - July	6	Elevador e Fáb. de Cimento	200	200	200
615,000	May - Nov	7	Docas D. Pedro II	200	195	195
2,500,000	Jan - July	6	Lavoura Ind. e Colon.	200	200	200
100,000	May - Nov	7	Melhoramento U. de Niterohy	200	200	200
431,700	Apr - Oct	8	Oléu de Villa Nova	100	70 1/2	70 1/2
—	do	8	União Telephonica	100	—	—

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000	200,000\$	10,173\$	Alliança	300\$ Jan 89	20\$	19\$	19\$
3,000,000	254,707	15,874	Atalaia	17 000 Jan 89	350	455 100	455 100
2,000,000	15,874	15,874	Atalaia	17 000 Jan 89	350	455 100	455 100
2,000,000	7,950	7,950	Romano	1 000 Jan 89	20	30 000	30 000
4,000,000	200,000	200,000	Companhia	11 000 Jan 89	125	120 000	120 000
8,000,000	285,000	285,000	Fidelidade	2 000 Jan 89	143	2,000,000	2,000,000
2,500,000	194,508	194,508	Garantia	9 000 Jan 89	40	43 000	43 000
7,000,000	80,640	80,640	Geral	4 000 Jan 89	20	18 000	18 000
2,000,000	200,000	200,000	Indomina	10 000 Jan 89	100	155 000	155 000
2,000,000	348,000	348,000	Integridade	1 000 Jan 89	100	28 000	28 000
1,000,000	18,489	18,489	Lezíria	1 000 Jan 89	100	28 000	28 000
4,000,000	300,000	300,000	Nova Permanente	2 000 Jan 89	60	43 000	43 000
5,000,000	199,000	199,000	Prestidite	2 000 Jan 89	20	16 000	16 000
2,000,000	9,647	9,647	Proteção	2 000 Jan 89	30	24 000	24 000
1,000,000	10,134	10,134	União Com. dos Varejantes	1 000 Jan 89	10	10 000	10 000
2,000,000	800,000	800,000	Vigilância	1 000 Jan 89	10	10 000	10 000

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,000,000\$	500,000\$	30,477\$	RIO DE JANEIRO	9\$-000 - Jan. 89	200\$	200\$	200\$
4,400,000	1,150,000	7,068,324	Banqueiros	8\$-000 - Jan. 89	200	250 000	240\$-000
334,000	202,310	1,335	Caixa Credito Commercial	2\$-000 - Jan. 89	60	38 000	38 000
20,000,000	12,000,000	1,337,975	Commercial do Rio de Jan.	10\$-000 - Jan. 89	240	240 000	230 000 - 240 000
12,000,000	11,542,480	1,138,000	do 2 series	6\$-000 - Jan. 89	40	21 000	21 000
20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Commercial	5\$-000 - Jan. 89	200	200 000	200 000
20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Credito Real do Brazil	4\$-000 - Jan. 89	160	160 000	160 000
20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Delcredere	12\$-000 - Jan. 89	200	245 000	241 000
20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	English Limited	6\$-000 - Jan. 89	100	100 000	100 000
20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Industrial e Mercantil	6\$-000 - Jan. 89	200	160 000	160 000
20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Intercambio	11\$-000 - Jan. 89	200	270 000	260 000 - 270 000
20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	London & Brazilian, Limited	2\$-000 - Jan. 89	100	107 000	107 000
20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Mercantil dos Varejantes	12\$-000 - Apr. 89	100	88 000	88 000
20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Popular	10\$-000 - Jan. 89	100	100 000	100 000
20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Prodi	10\$-000 - Jan. 89	200	80 000	80 000
20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario	10\$-000 - Jan. 89	200	280 000	280 000
20,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	União de Creditos	2\$-000 - Apr. 89	100	15 000	15 000

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,000,000\$	1,813,000\$	18,206\$	Bahia and Minas	—	200	—	—
800,000	800,000	18,206\$	Baía de Aramann	—	200	—	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	4,642	Campos and Carrington	4\$-000 Feb 89	200	130\$-000	130\$-000
1,000,000	1,000,000	17,586	Rapito Santa e Caravelas	5\$-000 Jan 89	200	125 000	125 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	17,586	Juiz de Fora and Fiat	3\$-000 Jan 89	200	125 000	125 000
50,000,000	13,000,000	412,437	Leopoldina	13\$-000 Jan 89	200	160 000	160 000
—	—	—	do 2 series	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	do 3 series	—	—	—	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,943	Machadé and Campos	5\$-000 - Jan. 89	200	88 000	88 000
200,000	200,000	51,880	Machadé	6\$-000 - Aug. 88	200	90 000	90 000
4,970,000	3,190,200	51,880	Oeste de Minas	7\$-000 - Jan. 89	200	188 000	188 000
10,000,000	1,477,400	474	S. Isabel do Rio Preto	7\$-000 - May 89	200	200 000	200 000
11,665,000	1,477,400	474	S. Paulo and Rio	7\$-000 - Jan. 89	200	200 000	200 000
10,000,000	1,600,000	—	do 2 series	—	—	—	—
38,000,000	1,600,000	—	do 3 series	—	—	—	—
1,600,000	1,600,000	40,481	União Valenciana	6\$-000 - Feb. 89	200	80 000	80 000

TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,000,000\$	5,000,000\$	101,048\$	Carris Urbanos	6\$-000 - Jan. 89	200\$	253\$-000	253\$-000
10,000,000	10,000,000	101,048\$	Jardim Botânico	3\$-000 - Apr. 89	200	130 000	130 000
300,000	21,050	—	Lavouras, and Immel	5\$-000 - Jan. 89	200	100 000	100 000
300,000	300,000	—	Niterohy	4\$-000 - Jan. 89	200	100 000	100 000
4,500,000	4,000,000	81,186	Pernambuco	4\$-000 - Jan. 89	200	100 000	100 000
1,200,000	600,000	35,000	Pura Alegre	4\$-000 - Mar. 89	200	265 000	265 000
4,000,000	4,000,000	307,899	S. Christovão	15\$-000 - Jan. 89	200	210 000	210 000
7,500,000	2,500,000	24,909	Vila Isabella	4\$-000 - Jan. 89	200	210 000	210 000

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
662,500	662,500	66,775	Amazon Steam Navigation	6¢ 2 1/2 - Jan. 89	200\$	84\$-000	84\$-000
5,000,000	5,000,000	864,438	Brazilian de Navegação	14\$-000 - Jan. 89	200\$	310 000	310 000
4,500,000	4,000,000	20,954	Nacional de Navegação	16\$-000 - Jan. 89	200	248 000	250\$-000-255
735,000	511,000		Panama	4 000 - Feb. 89	200	60 000	60 000
			S. Luiz de Stearns & Cannon	2 000 - Feb. 89	200	135 000	135 000

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